

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1856.

## The Long Creek Convention.

We publish to-day the official report of the proceedings of this body as furnished to us by the Secretaries. It will be seen that the Convention decided to make any nomination for the office of sheriff. It is impossible for us to say how many candidates may enter the field before the day of election; but one thing is certain, that since the Convention has deemed it advisable to take no action in the premises, the duty of doing so devolves upon the Democratic citizens of the county at large, and it will remain for them to see to it that no candidate is nominated who is not a Democrat. For our own part we are free to say, that we know of no gentleman of the Democratic party, whose name was likely to come before that convention, for whom, if nominated, our vote and our support would not have been cheerfully given. As the matter stands we shall endeavor to come as near a nomination as possible, by casting our votes for that gentleman of the Democratic party who shall appear to us from all the lights before us, and all the information we can obtain, to be the choice of the largest number of the Democrats of the county, and, therefore, the one upon whom we can most safely rely for the defeat of all efforts of the opposition; and in this matter personal preferences or preconceptions shall have no weight.

The ticket for the General Assembly is composed of worthy men and good Democrats, and is fully entitled to the support of the Democratic party of New Hanover County, which we feel confident it will receive without difficulty or diminution.

Above all things, we beg of Democrats to avoid all appearance or thought of bitterness among themselves, all "entanglements," or pledges, that can in any way interfere with the free exercise of their best judgments as Democrats acting for the good of the Democratic party. Men will stick up for their friends, and the man that won't do so is no man at all; but there are matters involved in the present issue above mere personal friendship, and the man who, in such a case, will consent to place any personal friendship ahead of the principles of his party, or the success of his party, is no good Democrat, according to our understanding of things.

**CRAMPTON DISMISSED.**—As will be seen, Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has received his passports, and the exequators of the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati have been withdrawn. In plain terms, they have all been dismissed. We suppose Mr. Marcy has sent a despatch to Lord Clarendon setting forth courteously and fairly the reasons for this course, divesting it of any international importance, or any difficulty with the British Government, but simply upon grounds which have reference to the individuals and which render them unacceptable to the people of the United States, and their dismissal a measure due to the self-respect of the government and people.

We anticipate no difficulties as likely to grow out of this movement. It is one to which the British Government cannot fairly take exception, and which they ought to have anticipated and avoided, as they might easily have done, there being nothing more common than the transfer of a diplomatist from one field of labor to another, at least in the system of European Governments. No doubt the additional facts in the case, in possession of our government, and which Mr. Marcy has laid before that of Great Britain will shortly be made public.

**FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.**—A destructive fire broke out in Charlotte, N. C., on the morning of the 27th inst. It originated in the bakery of Gillespie & Kinzel, on Main street, two doors North of the American Hotel, and caused the destruction of a number of houses, North and South, before it was arrested, which was finally effected by blowing up several houses with kegs of powder.

The American Hotel, situated about a square South of the public square, or centre of town, was destroyed, with all its appurtenances and back buildings, and a considerable portion of the furniture belonging to Watson Adams, Esq., the proprietor of the Hotel. North of the Hotel, five houses, chiefly business establishments, were destroyed; South of the Hotel, a range of buildings was destroyed, and one opposite the Hotel, on the West side of Main street. A house on each side of the street was blown up to arrest the progress of the flames. About a dozen buildings went, including some small affairs in an alley, occupied chiefly by boot and shoe makers. The buildings were mostly owned by Rufus Barringer, Esq., and Maj. Benj. Morrow.

We are requested to state a mail now runs twice a week between Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C., and Little River, S. C. It leaves Whiteville on Wednesday and Saturday of each week.

The Democratic National Convention meets to-day, at Cincinnati. We expect to lay all its important proceedings before our readers as soon as they can be received by telegraph. North Carolina is fully and well represented.

The Mormon Territory of Deseret has formed a Constitution and got up a memorial applying for admission as a State. The Constitution is said to be brief, plain, and contains nothing about slavery. It announces free toleration for all religions.

The House Committee on Territories has reported a proposition for the admission of Kansas as a State, of course with a view of making a Free State of it. The plan reported by Judge Douglas, of the Senate Committee, is the proper one: That as soon as Kansas has the proper number of inhabitants to entitle her to a representative in Congress—ninety-four thousand—a convention shall then be legally called to form a Constitution, and if the Constitution so formed contains no provision opposed to the Constitution of the United States, or a republican form of government, she shall be admitted.

The House Committee on Elections has reported adversely to our gallant friend, Col. Allen, of Illinois, whose seat is contested by a free-soiler and member of "the American party." Constituted as the House is, we presume Mr. Allen will be ousted.

## Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—By an arrival to-day we have received later Texan papers. The San Antonio Gazette publishes a letter from Eagle Pass stating that it is reported that President Comanfort had ordered General Vidauri to collect and deliver up all the arms and munitions in his State, (Tamaulipas), and that General Sanborn was marching against Vidauri with 4,000 men. It was thought that Vidauri would resist the order. The union of Coahuila and New Leon has been annulled.

THE SUPREME COURT will commence its Summer Term in Raleigh on the second Monday in June. Causes will be called as follows:

June 12, those from the 1st Circuit.	5th
" 19, " " " "	" 21
" 23, " " " "	" 24
" 30, " " " "	" 28
July 7, " " " "	" 4th
" 14, " " " "	" 6th and 7th Circuits.

## The Dismissal of Crampton and the Consuls.

On Thursday the 29th inst., the President of the United States sent in a message to the Senate and House of Representatives announcing the cessation of intercourse with the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain. The Message is as follows:—

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have ceased to hold intercourse with the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, near this government.

In making communication of this fact, it has been deemed by me proper, also, to lay before Congress the considerations of indisputable public duty which have led to the adoption of a measure of so much importance. They appear in the documents herewith transmitted to both Houses."

Hereafter follows the letter of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas, partly in reply to that from Lord Clarendon, and partly for the purpose of announcing the definite conclusion to which this government has come, in default of the withdrawal of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls. This is a document of such importance, that even at the risk of occupying an undue proportion of our limited space, we will insert it on Monday, at length, and need not therefore make any very extended synopsis of it to-day, except for the use of those who have not, or fancy they have not, the time to read the letter itself.

The President, through Mr. Marcy, reciprocates the conciliatory spirit displayed in Lord Clarendon's last dispatch, and is fully satisfied with the disclaimer of any intention either to infringe the law or to disregard the policy, or not to respect the sovereign rights of the United States, on the part of the British government, and their regret, if contrary to their intentions and their reiterated directions, there has been any infringement of the laws of the United States. The ground of complaint, so far as respects Her Majesty's government, is thus removed.

But the individuals implicated in the enlistment business are not acceptable representatives of Her Majesty in this country, and for this cause their withdrawal has been asked for by the government of the United States, but not accepted by Great Britain, because of a difference of opinion between the two governments as to the propriety of these persons in illegal proceedings within the United States. The main cause of the difference of opinion is the different appreciation of the proofs by which the charges against Her Majesty's diplomatic representative and consuls are sustained.

Lord Clarendon's dispatch of the 30th of April would convey the impression that the evidence by which the complicity of these officers is established is derived from one or two witnesses whose credibility has been assailed. This, however, is not a correct view of the case. Mr. Marcy proceeds to bring forward a mass of other conclusive testimony, at the same time he remarks that Mr. Crampton having long employed and maintained intercourse with Strabel, is not in a position to question the standing or veracity of his own agent, the holder of a Captain's commission in the foreign legion.

It belongs exclusively to this government and its judicial tribunals to give a construction to its municipal laws, and to determine what acts done within its jurisdiction are infringements of those laws.—This is a matter which concerns internal administration, and it cannot allow the agents of any foreign power to controvert that construction, and justify their conduct by a different interpretation of our laws, which renders them ineffective for the purposes intended. It is by putting his own construction upon our laws that Mr. Crampton contrives to deny his responsibility in certain cases.

Mr. Marcy then goes into a review of the circumstances and the exculpatory allegations of Mr. Crampton. Alluding to one matter, he says:

"The Earl of Clarendon remarks in his letter of the 30th of April that—

"The intentions of the British government, and the arrangements made to carry those intentions into execution, were not concealed from the government of the United States.

"Those intentions and arrangements were frankly stated by Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy in a conversation on the 22d of March, 1855, and the only observations which Mr. Marcy made in reply were, that the neutrality laws of the United States would be rigidly enforced, but that any number of persons who desired it might leave the United States and get enlisted in any foreign service."

"It is inconsistent on one to say that, in this respect, the Earl of Clarendon labors under serious misapprehension, which, while it serves in part to explain how it happened that the enlistment went on for so many months in a manner contrary to the intentions and express orders of the British government, also serves to increase the weight of Mr. Crampton's responsibility in this respect."

Mr. Marcy most distinctly affirms that Mr. Crampton has misrepresented him, and comments upon this misrepresentation in language of considerable severity. This would appear to be another of those cases in which Mr. Crampton has either designedly or stupidly misunderstood or misrepresented prominent gentlemen in the United States, among the rest Messrs. Clayton, Cass, and others. It is probably to something of this nature that Mr. Marcy had reference, when, towards the conclusion of his despatch, the last paragraph of which we give in full, he says:

"If, in the earnest desire to act with all possible courtesy towards her Majesty's government, the President could have suspended his determination in the case, in order to submit the true testimony, which he is confident would have been found sufficient to induce compliance with his request for the recall of the British minister, he is precluded from any such thought of delay by the exceptional character of despatches of that gentleman, copies of which, having been recently laid before Parliament, have thus come to the knowledge of this government, and which are of a tenor to render further intercourse between the two governments, through that minister, alike unpleasant and detrimental to their good understanding."

The President has, therefore, been constrained, by considerations of the best interest of both countries, reluctantly to have recourse to the only remaining means of removing, without delay, these very unacceptable officers from the connection they now have with this government. This course has been deemed necessary on account of their unfitness for the positions they hold, arising from the very active part they have taken in getting up and carrying out the system of recruiting, which has been attended with numerous infractions of our laws, which has disturbed our internal tranquility, and endangered our peaceful relations to a nation with which this government is most anxious to maintain cordial friendship and intimate commercial and social intercourse.

He has, therefore, determined to send to Mr. Crampton, his Majesty's diplomatic representative, his protest, and to revoke the exequators of Mr. Mathew, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Rowcroft, the British consuls at Philadelphia, New York, and Cincinnati.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
W. L. MARCY.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Esq., &c., &c., London.  
It is proper to remark that in making the previous request for withdrawal of obnoxious officers, no interruption of the diplomatic relations between this government and Great Britain was anticipated, but on the contrary, the President was, and is, sincerely desirous to keep them on a most friendly footing.

**HUGGING.**—Some lady or gentleman has written the following to a newspaper down East, which applies to any locality where men wear unbuttoned hair:

Kate hates mustaches: "so much hair makes every man look like a bear."  
But Fanny, who is a great hair dresser, retorts: "Blurs out: 'The more hair the better because'—her pretty shoulders shivering—'Bears are such glorious things for hugging.'"

## For the Journal.

**Democratic County Convention.**  
On Thursday, the 29th day of May, 1856, a Convention of delegates representing the different precincts of the county of New Hanover, assembled at Long Creek Bridge. On motion of John James, Miles Costin, Esq., was called to the Chair, and G. W. Davis and James P. Moore were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman having briefly explained the object of the Convention, on motion of James P. Moore, a committee of thirteen—one from each district—was appointed by the President to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Under this resolution the following persons were appointed: Wm. B. Flanner, George W. Davis, R. K. Bryan, C. Bonham, J. J. Ward, Isaac James, Joseph C. Peters, M. Walker, John Jones, J. H. Hand, John P. Moore, J. W. Pridden, W. A. Lamb. After some deliberation the committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, a Convention of delegates representing the Democratic voters of the several election precincts in New Hanover County, avail ourselves of the present opportunity to express our enthusiastic approval of the action of the last Democratic State Convention, which assembled at New Hanover County, on the 15th day of April last. We cheerfully and cordially with the platform of principles proclaimed by that Convention, recognizing in them but a reaffirmation of the same principles which have always guided the Democratic party in the conduct of the interests and honor of the Country under Democratic rule.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the re-nomination of the present able, worthy and popular Chief Executive Magistrate of North Carolina, Governor Thomas Bragg, and we pledge ourselves to use every effort to secure his re-election to a second term, and we have filled with so much credit to himself and advantage to the State.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the integrity, patriotism and sound principles of the Democratic National Convention, soon to meet in Cincinnati; and thus, while we earnestly desire the re-nomination of President Pierce, we can rest assured that he will be elected, and that no one who does not stand above reproach as a National States Rights Democrat, and an honest and able Statesman, ever will be nominated.

Resolved, That, as Democrats and as North Carolinians, we should hail with pleasure the nomination to the Vice Presidency of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. James C. Dobbin, a gentleman not more respected for his abilities as a Statesman than he is cherished and beloved for his virtues as a man.

On motion the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President having resumed the Chair, R. K. Bryan offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That two-thirds of the whole number of votes, in this Convention, shall be necessary and sufficient to effect the nomination of candidates for Senator and House of Commons; that each district shall cast the vote given by such district for the full certificate of the Convention in August last, and that this Convention declines to make any nomination for the office of sheriff.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator, whereupon, Owen Fennell, Esq., was nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for Candidates for the House of Commons, whereupon, Dr. Robt. H. Tate and Saml. A. Holmes, Esq., were unanimously chosen.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed by the President, to correspond with the nominees and request their acceptance of the nomination. Upon this committee, R. K. Bryan, J. J. Ward and L. H. Highsmith, were appointed.

Resolved, That, as Democratic citizens of New Hanover County, we should be greatly gratified at the selection, by the Democratic District Convention soon to meet in Wilmington, of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Smith, Esq., as Elector for this District, knowing him to be able, faithful and energetic—one to whose hands the stainless banner of Democracy may be so judiciously and fully committed that they will be able to do it in the coming contest without fear and without reproach.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretaries.

Moved that the Secretaries forward a copy of the proceedings of this Convention to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, with a request, that they be published, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

## MILES COSTIN, Chairman.

G. W. DAVIS, JAMES P. MOORE, Secretaries.

## Correspondence.

LONG CREEK BRIDGE, May 29th, 1856.

Dear Sir: The undersigned have been appointed a committee to inform you that the Convention of the Democratic party of New Hanover County, which assembled to-day at this place, have unanimously nominated you as one of the candidates at the approaching election to represent the county in the House of Commons of North Carolina.

Permit us, sir, to add our sincere wishes that you will accept this nomination.

Very truly yours,  
R. K. BRYAN,  
J. J. WARD,  
L. H. HIGHSMITH.

WILMINGTON, May 31st.

Gentlemen:—Your letter informing me that the delegates composing the convention of the Democratic party of New Hanover County, which assembled at Long Creek on the 29th inst., have nominated me as one of the candidates at the approaching election, to represent this county in the House of Commons, was received on yesterday.

I will not say that I regret that my name should have been used in that connection by the delegates composing the convention, if they are satisfied that by doing so, they can in any manner advance or promote the interests of the party.

Being convinced of the full necessity and propriety of the principles of the great Democratic party that I am the only true and national one, and that upon the perpetuation of them alone depends the safety, prosperity, and union of the State, I will be able to enter into the canvass with all the zeal and ability which I possess, and also to advocate the principles of the party I represent, freely and fearlessly, before the people of New Hanover.

Be pleased to accept my acknowledgments for the courteous manner in which you have discharged the duty devolved upon you, and believe me to be, with many wishes for yourselves and those whom you represent, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
S. A. HOLMES.

Messrs. R. K. BRYAN, J. J. WARD, L. H. HIGHSMITH.

## Good Gracious!

A friend has shown us a precious "leader" from the Bridgeport Conn., Daily Standard of the 24th inst., edited by A. A. Pettengill and J. S. Hanover. The Standard is a black Republican, Know Nothing, Anti-Democratic, Coalitionist journal, of the deepest dye and the most brilliant stripe. But then the way it pitches into Preston S. Brooks, is what may very fairly be considered magnificent. Its "leader" openeth rich and becometh richer the farther it goes. All we can say is that if "Summer stands higher to-day, in the regard of the people of Massachusetts, than Choate or Everett even, ever stood," then are the people of Massachusetts either more consummate fools or more confirmed knaves and traitors than we have taken them for, or take them for now. We don't believe it. Says the Standard:

The act of Preston S. Brooks, in assaulting Charles Sumner—the act of a dastard and a cut-throat—it seems, finds defenders and apologists even here, in Connecticut. Nothing to our mind, shows more strongly the point of degradation to which the North has arrived. The first idea that occurs to some of our Northern men, is to find some excuse or palliation for an act which every other man would regard as a crime of the most heinous character—a little out of character—an attempt to commit assassination for words spoken in debate.

Mr. Sumner, it is said, attacked Senator Butler in his absence—he used intemperate language—he showed up the brazen traitor of South Carolina, and the bullying slave-drivers in words that must burn into the very souls of the Chivalry. Well, all this is true. There are things in Sumner's speech, which are not in very good taste—statements that to a Southern man would be galling beyond expression, and the more so, because they are founded in the truth.

Ought Mr. Sumner, (it will be said), a man of distinguished ability—a man who stands higher to-day, in the regard of the people of Massachusetts, than Choate or Everett even, ever stood—ought he to utter such language—ought he to cut and carve the delicate sensibilities of our Southern friends in this slashing way?

## LATER FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, May 27.—Letters from Kansas state that stores and dwellings in Lawrence were indiscriminately broken open and robbed at the time of the attack on the 23d inst., and that two hundred Free State men were collected at Lawrence. The stores of the city were probably attacked by the Free State men on the night of the 23d inst. It was stated that Geo. Shannon was about to order 100 U. S. troops to be stationed at Oswatimie, 100 at Lawrence, and 100 at Topeka. Judge Cato, of the District Court at Oswatimie, was prevented from holding the court by threats of violence from the Free State men. A passenger by the Morning Star intended to proceed immediately to Topeka to destroy the town. Four additional murders had occurred. Chicago, May 28.—The Westport times of the 23d inst. says that the members of the Investigation Committee were still at Leavenworth. Messrs. Conway and Schuyler were liberated on the 20th inst., but Messrs. Brown and Robinson were still prisoners. Gov. Shannon had been requested by the citizens to interfere to prevent outrage, but had declined to do so. The mob had shot an Indian near Lawrence in mere wantonness. The Delawares threaten revenge.

## Further from Kansas.

St. Louis, May 30.—The correspondent of the Republican of this city says, that eight pro-slavery settlers at Potawatimie Creek had been killed by an organized band of Free State men. The other settlers had asked Gov. Shannon for aid. All was quiet at Lawrence, Leecompton, and Franklin.

Every spring we dwellers in the wilderness expect a fire campaign. A few days ago a horseman dashed into our clearing and reported a line of fire, two or three miles long, was sweeping rapidly down towards some distant settlements, jeopardizing the property, &c. The "fire summons" must not be discarded. It is a natural, powerful, and necessary law of every wilderness. The fiery cross of the Highland chieftain was not more imperative. The withered foliage of the last season and branches torn down by the tempests of winter annually supply sufficient substance for a hazardous fire; but when the wastes of three or four years accumulate the conflagration is fearful.—The devastating line of fire swept the woods, turning the old forest monarch from his pedestal on which he has bid the storms of centuries defiance. Preceding fires had scorched and withered its body as the tempests of passion set the energies of the human texture, till the whole is prostrated by sweeping calamity and mingled its ashes with those beneath. It is a theory well supported by reason that the prairies of the West were once forest lands, the timber of which has been destroyed by off-stripping fires.

Weapons of our foes and rakes—the most formidable weapons for the contest—we struck out for the scene of war. The first movement is to make a trench some rods in advance of the fire, extending the whole length of the line; then we set back fires to widen it, and as the main element comes raging down, station ourselves along the trench to prevent its crossing or to extinguish any wandering spark which reaches the disputed ground by an accidental flight.

Thus come the strife. Raging before the wind, cracking and seething in its onset, down come the billows of fire, driving before them heavy clouds of blinding smoke that roll murkily through the wild, while the grim sentinel is prostrated in the trench to escape the suffocating gasses, yet watching with an eagle eye the advancing fire lest it get beyond him and the long trench be made in vain. But it is quite probable that it will go on for some time, as the fire will be blown, all blazing from its burning branches, off through the smoke beyond the sentinel's head, passing high above his head, and in a minute or two he is surrounded by fire; but, with a little scorching in his transit, he escapes the hot environs, and the fire, getting a new foothold, sweeps on till checked again. Fighting fire is the most fatiguing work that we are obliged to do on the frontier. An Indian skirmish is not near so tedious. The intense heat and intense exertion brings out the perspiration in rivulets, and the thick smoke blinds and suffocates.

All night we labored on. Trench after trench was opened without the desired effect, although we maintained a desperate conflict with our withering foe at every one; our most strenuous exertions only arrested its progress for a brief moment, which it swept forward again with untiring vigor. It had driven us nearly five miles when we abandoned all hope of stopping it in the usual way. All hands were called off, and marched to a road that lay thro' the forest a half mile ahead of the fire, running at right angles with the direction it was advancing.—Here all rubbish was carefully removed, the leaves raked back on each side and backfires set on the windward and vigilantly watched.

Things looked well, after paying our debts to an ancient demon which looked upon our men as a desperate enemy, and then they looked upon themselves as the enemy. The fire was descending the opposite hillside, burning fiercely, and reminded me of how the heroes of Fingal "swept on to battle like ridge of fire," although I could no precisely appreciate the similarity of advancing squadrons and burning brush. Soon it was close on to our last defence, for if it crossed the road all hope of checking it would be lost, and thousands of acres of timber land would be damaged.

Back to the eye could reach on the destroyer's path were scattered here and there trees blazing to the top casting a fitful glare over the dreary desolate waste, revealing its blackened and smouldering ruins, while occasionally in the distance we could hear an old tree tumble from its charred stem, and a cloud of sparks rising above the woods told how it fell. For days after a fire the old trees are hourly falling, some burning down in an hour and others requiring a week to decay.

The fire came down upon us with a rush, but we pitched into the typical semblance of heroes so factually and "foul" so obstinately that we triumphed, and beligerents on a bloodier field were never more willing to forego a contest than we. After placing sentinels to guard against an outbreak we left the contested ground. Every fire kills more or less of the forest trees in proportion to its intensity, and a few years these second day and very readily burn down. Undoubtedly the "oak openings" of the West were formed in this manner.

## Western correspondence.

## A Magnificent Nigger.

Dickens gives the following description in a late number of the Household Words, of a dandy dandy he encountered in a Paris restaurant:

"I would have borne half a hundred disappointments similar to this dinner for the sake of the black man. He was tall and feet in a character. He sat in a meek, calm, contented, magnificent proud. He was as black as my boot and as shaggy. His woolly head creased by his bounteous mother Nature, had unmistakably received a recent touch of the barber's tongs. He was perfumed; he was oiled; he had moustaches (as live!) twisted into long rat tails by means of pomade. Down his back he had a scaly Turkish cap with long blue tassels. He had military dress upon his pantaloons. He had patent leather boots. He had shirt studs of large circumference, pins, gold waistcoat buttons and a gorgeous watch-chain. I believe he had a crimson underwaistcoat. He had the whitest of cambric handkerchiefs, a ring on his fore-finger, and a stick with an overpowering gold knob. He was the wisest of men. He had a pretty little English wife—it is a fact, madam, with long Auburn ringlets, who it was plain to see, was desperately in love with him, and despatched him to his room. He was a marvel to behold as he leaned back in his chair after dinner and refreshed his glittering ivory with a toothpick. Equally marvelous was the condescension with which he permitted her to take her place in his august presence, and suffered her to sit round his neck a great emerald shaped like a flag.

Who could he have been? The father of the African twins. The Black Malibran's brother, Baron Pompey; Prince Monsalakatzi of the Orange River; Prince Robo; some other able dignitary of Hayti; or the renowned Sologue himself, incognito? Yet though affable to his spouse, he was a fierce man to the waiter. The old butler, who had the ancient lineage of Dohomey, could ill brook the shortcoming of that cadaverous servant. There was an item in the reckoning that displeased him.

"Was this, sa?" he cried in a terrible voice; "was this, sa? Fesh your mair?"

The waiter cringed and fled, and I laughed.—"Good luck have thou with thine honor; ride on human nature! I would not be your nigger for many dollars. More fibrousness should be in me, I am afraid, than ever Uncle Tom suffered from fierce Legree."

## Millet.

The following communication, from the German Telegraph, is well worth consideration. In no country in the world is vegetable economy carried to a higher degree than in China, yet there are whole districts where the natives plant nothing but millet. They, however, manure the land richly with natural vegetable and animal compost.

There are probably but few of the cultivated grains that possess higher claims upon the attention of farmers engaged in stock raising than millet. It would be extremely difficult, indeed, to assign a satisfactory reason for the general neglect it has experienced of the hands of our agriculturists, and equally difficult is it for us to conceive why, when all our other available resources are tasked to the utmost, so little should be said in its favor, and no more vigorous efforts put forth to secure its more general introduction. Millet requires for its successful cultivation, a soil replete with fecundating remains of vegetable and animal organisms, and so constituted, chemically and mechanically, as to secure a due and equally gradual extrusion of its roots, and the very gradual acts detrimentally upon the development of this crop, and to perhaps a greater degree than upon any other. Light sandy soil, in which there is a mixture of clay matter, and which has been well manured under previous cropping, will almost invariably produce good millet. The proper time for sowing the seed is about the time Indian corn receives the first hoeing; or, if the season be forward, a little before that period.

The soil should be carefully prepared by thorough plowing and harrowing, and, if very light, by the application of the roller. It should then receive the seed from a common seed-sower, which furrows, drops the seed, covers and rolls the soil all at one operation. The rows may be graduated as to distance by the character and condition of the soil;—if very fertile, they may be fifteen inches apart;—if not so rich, twenty or twenty-four inches should be allowed between the rows. Broadening is a practice, though not desirable in its regular merits, has nevertheless come mostly into disuse of late. It requires a much larger quantity of seed, does not insure the same uniformity of appearance and produce, and acts much less favorably upon the character of soil.

We find the following relative to Millet in the same paper:

After many years' experience in the culture of Millet, we have come to the conclusion that the first week in June, with us, is the best time to sow it if we have seed. If sown much sooner the weeds will get the start of it, as it will not grow but little till the weather gets warm.

Mud.—There are many farmers who scarcely seem to be aware of the value of the measure which can be obtained from the margins of many rivers and creeks. In most cases this heavy black deposit is the richest part of a vegetable soil and can be used as a manure to great advantage. In no country in the world does this valuable material abound in such quantity as in America, and in no country is it so little used. And in no country is it so generally distributed or easily obtainable. No one has an excuse for owning a poor or barren farm when pond or river mud is within hauling distance. The following remarks from an agriculturalist contain some useful directions on the subject:

"Pond mud is a valuable fertilizer. When you have leisure, cut out a quantity of it, and mix it with your compost, or put it in your cattle yards and absorb the liquid. A few cords of this will be of great value to your fields. Mixed with lime and ashes, it makes an excellent top-dressing for lands in grass. Potatoes manured with it, in the hill, also do well; and so also do most garden vegetables, particularly the artichoke, tomato, beet, carrot, etc. For this purpose, however, it requires to be thoroughly decomposed, and its efficiency as a stimulant is increased by a slight admixture of gypsum."

## Fighting With Money.

A remarkable feature in the consequences of the late war is the accuracy with which its cost to all parties has been computed, and the very general manifestation of a tendency to bring all its losses or advantages under the very comprehensive head of pounds, shillings and pence. Much, of course, has been said of "our brave army," of patriotism, and of courage; but it is very evident that a great deal more has been thought of the pecuniary sacrifices which these noble traits have involved. People have been thrilled and shocked by stories of the Redan and Malakoff, but they have been much less amazed by the array of figures—those of departed sums—which rise before the eyes of the tax payer, filling him with more real dread than a sight of Napoleon's spectral review would have done. Even during the war, we were told very frequently how much every shot from a cannon cost, and this was repeated as regarded the entire equipment and pay of the armies, until it required no very great effort of imagination to picture the combatants as piling each other with money—the beaten man to be the one whose chest was first exhausted.

And such is indeed the real characteristic of modern military struggles. From being a game of bluffs, war is gradually changing to something like bluff or poker, where he who has the most money or who can show the most nerve and impudence in manoeuvres and in diplomacy is sure to win. In olden time nations fought on a capital of nerve, enthusiasm, and courage; but the modern banker system is gradually revolutionizing society and its system of fighting. In the early ages, mercenaries were only an occasional side-piece; now, every soldier is regarded by government as such, and the tendency of the age is to increase the feeling. Napoleon who was the last great conqueror which the world will ever witness, was also the last who successfully employed, on a grand scale, feeling and enthusiasm as a substitute for pay. At present the only civilized countries in which the bourgeoisie, the moneyed citizens, continue to regard war with something of the old spirit; but it is manifest that even in these the aggressive principle is greatly on the wane.

The inference to be drawn from this is simply, that our whole social system is far more rapidly than is generally imagined, becoming avaricious war. Should the present state of affairs continue for ten years longer, and should, during that time, the civilized world, including Russia, progress with railroads and exchanges as they are now doing, war will be an impossibility. The world has yet many a long strife before it, but they will be battles with the elements and with nature—the battle of science, in which man is sure to win. Therefore we contemplate with sincere pleasure the principle which produces war to a question of dollars and cents, for though it be a mere matter of gold, yet the loss of character of humanity, we shall find that it forms the golden chain, like that of Homer, which links the world of war with the heaven of prosperity and peace.

## Philadelphia Bulletin.

REVENUE FROM A RAILROAD.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just paid to the city of Philadelphia two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the four per cent. dividend